

THE GREAT DYER WHITE SALE AT NEW YORK STORE

Is Now Entering Upon Its Final Week



The Bright Sunny Days

Which we have been expecting since the beginning of this Sale have not materialized. The enormous "White" business that we have done has not made the inroads on our reserve stocks such as we expected. Yet we are truly thankful to our many friends and patrons for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us. We do, indeed, appreciate it. But we must continue this sale another week in order to reduce stocks more thoroughly and secure the necessary space for the daily arriving Spring Fabrics. So, greater selling efforts confront you. Glance over yesterday's ad. and see if there is any possible excuse for any sane person to stay from this store this week.



Every "White" Sale Item
Advertised In Yesterday's Paper

WHERE QUALITY COUNTS
The New York Store
PHOENIX ARIZONA

Will Be On Sale Today
And Balance of the Week

IT WOULD BE FUNNY WERE IT NOT SO SAD

A Proper Veneration for Age and Allowance for Petulance, Restrains Unseemly Hilarity.

It is observed that the Tucson Star has again been overcome by the blues, and is engaged in feeling sorry for itself. It is that same old yearning about the land office, that sense of irretrievable loss that submerged it when the land office was moved from Tucson to Phoenix a few years ago by the government, almost without the knowledge of Phoenix. There were then two land offices, one in Prescott and one in Tucson. They were combined by Washington and moved to Phoenix as a central point. Phoenix had practically nothing to do with the change; hadn't thought of such a thing until the government suggested the matter—when out of common politeness Phoenix made the institution welcome and, to speak honestly, has been glad ever since that the change was made. It has been better for the land office and its patrons, and probably has been of some value to Phoenix. But Phoenix would never have lifted a finger of its own accord, to add another wrinkle to poor old decrepit Tucson or add a single gray hair to the whitened locks of advancing centuries.

Tucson is a nice old place, dignified by antiquity and almost defied by its brave battle against the hardships of its natural surroundings. Nature has not been as generous to Tucson as to some other places and in its dotage the sympathy of Phoenix is extended. Likewise, as the soft answer turneth away wrath, no controversial cognizance will be taken of the following sob by the Tucson Star:

Tucson intends to be an active claimant for the United States land office. If successful she will be merely coming to her own. The land office had been in Tucson for twenty or more years and ought to have remained here, and would have remained here but for the hogishness of our northern neighbor, Phoenix. Tucson never sought to take a thing from Phoenix, but Phoenix has overhanded and underhanded, through fair and foul means sought to concentrate within herself every federal and territorial office and institution there was or is in Arizona. Nothing has been safe from her greedy, grasping and ambitious clutch. Nine acres out of every ten of desirable public lands lies in counties from which Tucson is more easily, cheaply and conveniently reached. In the first place, the land office never ought to have been taken from Tucson, but having been taken, and that, too, wrongfully, Tucson should get busy and see that it is returned. Of course Phoenix will put up a strenuous fight to retain her ill-gotten gains, but she will know that she has a fight on her hands that she little dreamed was coming. When the real facts in the case have been placed before the government it will not continue to enforce a hardship on the people who have business before the land office. There is nothing sneaky about Tucson, but the old-time apathetic feeling of "sufficient for the day thereof" has gone from her earth forever. The metropolis of

two states is waking up to her importance, morally, socially, commercially and politically. Always an important factor in the development of the vast resources of the territory she proposes to be, even a greater one from now on. With an assurance of two new railroads, and a large reduction works she is now stepping to the tune of a greater Tucson, to the destiny to which her commanding position in the commercial world has ever entitled her.

Evergreen lots are going fast. See Burroughs, 14 West Adams street.

TORPEDO FLEET PRACTICE.

Maneuvers Began This Week Off the Maryland Coast.

Washington, D. C., March 5.—The entire Atlantic torpedo fleet and the first and third submarine divisions will concentrate this week at Solomons Island, Md., for spring practice. Several of the vessels are gathering today and the rendezvous will be complete within ten days. About the middle of the month, spotting practice with the San Marcos will be carried out by the fleet in the Chesapeake bay.

In May the destroyers of the Atlantic torpedo fleet will be called upon to operate upon war conditions in various exercises. The third submarine division, including vessels of the first division temporarily attached to the third, and the Severn and Castine, will go to Cape Cod bay for combined operations with the Atlantic fleet in July and August.

A FATHER'S VENGEANCE.

Shawnee, Okla., March 5.—While handcuffed and in the custody of two deputy sheriffs at the McClellan depot Lee Brown, a negro was shot and killed this morning by J. C. Williams, of McClellan, whose daughter, Mrs. Lydia Woods, Brown was accused of having assaulted last night. Williams surrendered to the officers.

DEPARTURE OF THE DEPEWS.

Washington, March 5.—Former United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew of New York and Mrs. Depew will leave Washington tomorrow for several weeks at southern resorts and will return north in April.

SEVERE PENALTIES LAID ON LIBELERS OF KINGS.

One Sentenced to Lose His Eyes, Another His Ears—Leigh Hunt's Two Years in Jail.

London.—Edward Frederic Myles, who has just been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for libeling King George V. ought to be thankful that the punishment for his crime has been less than that which he has escaped. Lord Alverstone, the lord chief justice, in summing up the case against Myles regretted that the sentence he was able to pass was wholly inadequate for so gross and infamous a libel, and yet if he had the power he would have hesitated before imposing the penalty which one Luke de Barre, a troubadour knight, had to pay for lampooning King Henry I. Although he had at one time enjoyed the friendship of the king, he was condemned to lose his eyes on the scaffold by the hands of the public executioner.

Many intercessions were made in his favor, but the king replied: "Not for this man, being a wit, a bard and a minstrel, forsooth, hath composed many ribald songs against me and sung them to raise the horse laugh of his enemies." Now it hath pleased God to deliver him into my hands. Punished he shall be to deter others from like petulance.

It is not quite clear whether the sentence was carried out as arranged. Some chroniclers assert that De Barre's eyes were in fact put out and that he died of the torture, while others say that he cheated the executioner by dashing out his brains against the stone wall of his prison. The penalty for libel fixed by King Alfred (871-900) was the loss of the tongue. Seven and a half centuries later the punishment was no less severe. In the reign of Charles I. (1625-1649) the following sentence was passed upon a seditious libeler: The book containing the libel was to be burned before his face by the common hangman, while the author himself was to stand in the pillory in two places, having an ear cut off at each, to wear a paper on his head describing his offense, to pay a fine of £5,000 and to suffer perpetual imprisonment.

Trials for libeling the sovereign are rare in this country, but the case is recalled of Leigh Hunt, the radical poet and essayist. In 1812, as editor of the Examiner, he wrote some articles severely criticizing the prince regent, afterward George IV. One of the passages complained of was that which described the prince as "a fat Adonis of fifty."

Leigh Hunt was not permitted to call evidence to prove the truth of this statement, and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in Surrey jail. While in jail he wrote "The Deeds of Liberty: A Masque," "The Story of Rimini" and "The Feast of the Poets."

There are some interesting records of British subjects who have been tried in the English courts for libeling libels against the heads of foreign states. In March, 1795, John Vint, George Ross and John Barry were prosecuted at the Guild hall in London for libeling the Emperor Paul I of Russia in the columns of the Courier. They were found guilty and the proprietor of the paper was fined £100, with six months' imprisonment, while his companions were sentenced to a month's imprisonment apiece.

For reflections upon Napoleon, then first consul, Jean Peltier was tried in the king's bench before Lord Ellenborough and a special jury in February, 1802. Although found guilty, he was never sentenced, as war again broke out between England and France.

In more recent time Jerome K. Jerome, when editor of To-Day, roused the ire of the ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey, more popularly known as Abdul the Damned, by the severity of his comments upon the Armenian massacres. The sultan went to the length of threatening a prosecution. Lord Salisbury tried to smooth matters over and had an interview with Mr. Jerome at the foreign office, but the editor of To-Day refused to give the apology that was asked of him. Insults to the sovereign in Germany are punishable with imprisonment for not less than two months or more than five years. Convictions are frequent under this head, scarcely a week elapsing without a trial for Majestätsbeleidigung taking place in some part of the empire. The statistics published at the end of the first

decade of the present emperor's reign show that during that period over 1,000 years of imprisonment had been inflicted on persons guilty of this offense.

It is pointed out that according to the extremely broad and elastic interpretation of the courts to insult means to say or do either in public or in private with or without intention to offend, anything deemed irreverent to the sovereign. Thus the person who failed to rise in response to a toast to the emperor would come under the provisions of the law as clearly as one who spoke disrespectfully of him.

With regard to the English law any improper words used of the sovereign are seditious. In "Archbold," the standard work on criminal law, sedition, whether by words spoken or written, is described as including any language calculated to bring the sovereign "into hatred or contempt," and the offense is said to be committed by any person who "gives out scandalous stories concerning him" or "does anything that may lessen him in the esteem of his subjects."

Libels on nations, as well as those on monarchs, have occasionally been punished by law. Sorbiere's "Relation d'un Voyage en Angleterre," published in 1664, was pronounced by the French courts to contain "false statements likely to prejudice the English nation in the eyes of other nations." Sorbiere was further convicted of "uttering calumnies respecting the personal qualities and the conduct of one of the principal Ministers of the King of Great Britain." The author of "this audacious and imprudent satire," was fined and imprisoned and the sale of his book was forbidden throughout France.

In 1818 General Pittet's "L'Angleterre vue a Londres" was suppressed by the French police on account of its libellous statements respecting English customs and institutions.

The Times in commenting upon the Myles case remarked on King George and Queen Mary that "a more blameless pair or a pair more happily united never occupied the position of King and Queen of this realm." The Observer adds that the case might have been put even more strongly, for before the Victorians the matrimonial record of the English sovereigns was not wholly admirable.

"One of the happiest marriages of her time was certainly that of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert," says the Observer, "but then he was Prince Consort and not King. William IV's marriage to Adelaide was emphatically one of policy rather than of affection, one consequence of the sudden death of Princess Charlotte in the previous year."

"Of George IV. and his wife the less said the better. Though George III. was conspicuous for the domestic virtues there is no doubt that he would much rather have married Lady Sarah Lennox than the rather forbidding German Princess who became the mother of his disastrous family."

"The lives of the first two Georges were openly scandalous. We have to go back to William and Mary for a case of even reasonable amity between husband and wife." The last occasion upon which the matrimonial affairs of a British king and queen were brought before a court of law was in 1820, when Queen Caroline was tried in Westminster Hall. Soon after her marriage to the

Prince of Wales, afterward George IV., they quarreled and parted. On the accession of the king in 1820 her claim to share the throne with him was refused.

On her asserting her claim, in which she was supported by a large proportion of the people, a bill to dissolve the marriage on account of the queen's alleged adultery was brought before the House of Lords. "The trial of the queen," as it was called, was especially remarkable for the boldness and eloquence of her counsel, Brougham and Denman. The bill passed its third reading by a small majority. It then became necessary to abandon it out of respect to the popular feeling. Bonfires were burned on almost every height in Britain in honor of the queen's acquittal.

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PERTINENT PERSONALITIES

Mrs. T. G. Hilton, of North Anson, Me., has a sofa pillow which is made entirely of prize ribbons won by her and her husband at the different state fairs in the past few years. Mrs. Hilton made the pillow herself and there are nearly 100 ribbons in it.

Fred Stiger, proprietor of a hotel at Monticello, N. Y., has presented patrons with 200 turkeys made from animals he killed himself. The caps were designed after the one worn by the Kaiser, and are made from otter, skunk, muskrat, bear, raccoon and rabbit.

John Harris, first officer of the Dominion liner Manxman, which has just arrived at Portland, has crossed the Atlantic 341 times in the 35 years that he has been following the sea. He has made 18 trips around Cape Horn, 10 voyages to Australia and four voyages to India.

In a sandwich-eating contest at Spencer, Mass., between Edgar Felix and Fred Cragon, Felix, after eating 16 egg sandwiches, gave up when he saw his opponent gulp down the seventeenth sandwich. The contestants were allowed a glass of milk to every five sandwiches.

Instead of taking a bridal trip after their marriage at Holyoke, Minn., Mr. and Mrs. Albert Schauland are spending their honeymoon at the State Agricultural college, learning the things farmers need to know. After their college course they will buy a small farm near their home town.

Louis E. Robinson, a farmer of Monmouth, Me., has a horse that will be 35 years old this spring. Mr. Robinson has had the horse for 25 years. The animal is still able to do considerable work. His teeth have been well attended to and he can eat hay and grain fully as well as a much younger horse, it is said.

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